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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/219,071	12/22/1998	RICHARD E. HEADLEY	063170.7178	2289
5073	7590	10/10/2006	EXAMINER	
BAKER BOTTS L.L.P.			ENGLAND, DAVID E	
2001 ROSS AVENUE			ART UNIT	
SUITE 600			PAPER NUMBER	
DALLAS, TX 75201-2980			2143	

DATE MAILED: 10/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/219,071	Applicant(s) HEADLEY ET AL.	
	Examiner David E. England	Art Unit 2143	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 June 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-50 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>08/04/2006</u> <i>DL</i> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DL

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1 – 50 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. **Claims 1 – 7, 12, 13, 17, 24 – 27, 29, 31, 40 and 44 – 50 are rejected under 35**

U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Barroux (6182110).

4. Referencing claim 1, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches a job scheduling device for scheduling jobs to run on at least two nodes of at least one computing platform, comprising:

5. an enterprise scheduling agent installed on each of the at least two nodes and configured to launch execution of jobs submitted to the enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 1, line 59 – col. 2, line 9 & col. 4, lines 15 – 27, “*hosts 218 and 220, RPC daemon 222 and agents*” & Figure 2);

6. a presentation system configured to accept and validate parameters identifying at least one job to be submitted for execution on at least one of the nodes, (e.g. col. 5, lines 28 – 44,

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“...one scheduling information parameter may correspond to surveying a particular subnet using SNMP probe system...”); and

7. a job scheduler configured to allocate at least one job based on the parameters to at least one enterprise scheduling agent and to submit the allocated jobs to the at least one enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 1, line 59 – col. 2, line 9 & col. 4, lines 15 – 27, *“integrated resource 200 queries this database and computes a schedule of tasks to be executed”*);

8. wherein the job scheduler is communicatively coupled to the at least two nodes by a network, (e.g. col. 1, line 59 – col. 2, line 9 & col. 4, lines 15 – 27, *“integrated resource 200 queries this database and computes a schedule of tasks to be executed”* & Figure 2).

9. Referencing claim 2, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches a job data management device configured to maintain job data and job histories of jobs submitted to each enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 9, lines 13 – 23 & col. 11, lines 16 – 48).

10. Referencing claim 3, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches the job histories include information received from each enterprise scheduling agent regarding status of the jobs submitted, (e.g. col. 11, lines 16 – 48).

11. Referencing claim 4, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches the job data management device is utilized by said job scheduler to set parameters in jobs to be submitted to each enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 1, line 59 – col. 2, line 9 & col. 4, line 66 – col. 5, line 44).

12. Referencing claim 5, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches a job history repository that saves both jobs and job histories of jobs submitted to each enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 9, lines 5 - 40);

13. wherein each enterprise scheduling agent comprises,

14. an agent communicator configured to send and receive messages between the job scheduler and the enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 3, line 60 – col. 4, line 36),

15. a job manager configured to setup, launch, run, and manage jobs submitted to the enterprise scheduling agent, a data manager configured to update and delete data from the job history repository, (e.g. col. 7, line 61 – col. 8, line 10), and

16. a low level API configured to handle internal functions of the enterprise scheduling agent, file management, and message handling functions, (e.g. col. 3, line 43 – col. 4, line 15).

17. Referencing claim 6, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches an enterprise communicator configured to construct and communicate messages between the job scheduler and each enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 18, line 40 – col.19, line 3); and

18. a job data management device configured to maintain job histories of jobs submitted to each enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 3, line 60 – col. 4, line 36);

19. wherein said data manager updates the job history via enterprise communicator messages sent from each enterprise scheduling agent to said job data management device, (e.g. col. 11, lines 16 – 38).

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20. Referencing claim 7, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches a command line device configured to accept commands regarding administration of jobs submitted to at least one enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col.15, line 57 – col. 16, line 67); and

21. a job administration device configured to communicate the command line to the at least one enterprise scheduling agent for execution, (e.g. col.15, line 57 – col. 16, line 67).

22. Referencing claim 12, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches an enterprise communicator configured to send messages between the job scheduler and each enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 13, line 61 – col. 14, line 55).

23. Referencing claim 13, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches each enterprise scheduling agent is registered at a specific node address that identifies each enterprise scheduling agent with a unique datagroup, (e.g. col. 15, line 42 – col. 16, line 13); and

24. the enterprise communicator encodes each message with at least one destination corresponding to a datagroup to direct each message to at least one enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 15, line 42 – col. 16, line 13).

25. Referencing claim 17, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches an auto login device configured to accept login parameters from a user submitting a job, (e.g. col. 15, line 57 – col. 16, line 14);

26. wherein the login parameters are utilized by each enterprise scheduling agent to launch and execute the job submitted, (e.g. col. 15, line 57 – col. 16, line 14).

27. Referencing claim 19, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches the presentation system includes,

28. a GUI interface that accepts user inputs for scheduling and specifying a job to be submitted, (e.g. col. 15, line 57 – col. 16, line 13 & Figs. 6A – 6D);

29. wherein the GUI interface includes facilities for selection and creation of a scheduling calendar, selection of a start date and time, selection of recurring job run intervals, and selection of an immediate job run, (e.g. col. 15, line 57 – col. 16, line 13 & Figs. 6A – 6D).

30. Referencing claim 24, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches the presentation system includes, a strategy scheduling window configured to allow a user to view, create, modify, and delete schedules for a strategy, (e.g. col. 7, lines 4 – 9).

31. Referencing claim 25, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches a method of scheduling jobs across multiple networked computing platforms, comprising:

32. determining, at a first location, at least one job to be scheduled based on job parameters for the at least one job, , (e.g. col. 1, line 59 – col. 2, line 9 & col. 4, lines 15 – 27, “*hosts 218 and 220, RPC daemon 222 and agents*” & Figure 2 & col. 3, line 60 – col. 4, line 14 & col. 6, lines 5 – 59);

33. sending the at least one job to at least two enterprise scheduling agent, each maintained on selected nodes of the computer platforms, (e.g. col. 1, line 59 – col. 2, line 9 & col. 4, lines 15

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– 27, “*integrated resource 200 queries this database and computes a schedule of tasks to be executed*” & col. 5, lines 11 – 27);

34. executing the at least one job on the selected nodes under management of the enterprise scheduling agents, (e.g. col. 3, line 42 – col. 4, line 30 & col. 7, lines 4 – 9);

35. wherein the first location is communicatively coupled to the selected node by a network, (e.g. col. 3, line 60 – col. 4, line 14 & col. 6, lines 5 – 59).

36. Referencing claim 26, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches monitoring progress of each job executing on the selected nodes, (e.g. col. 19, lines 45 - 67); and

37. displaying the progress on a progress monitor, (e.g. col. 8, lines 50 – 56).

38. Referencing claim 27, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches recording each job and a history of each job in a job history repository, (e.g. col. 11, lines 16 – 38 & col. 18, line 57 – col. 19, line 3).

39. Referencing claim 31, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches retrieving the job parameters from one of a product and a user interface that collects the job parameters, (e.g. col. 4, lines 37 – 64);

40. validating the job parameters, (e.g. col. 4, lines 37 – 64); and

41. allocating a job based on the job parameters, (e.g. col. 5, lines 28 – 44).

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42. Referencing claim 40, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches accepting a scheduling calendar identifying at least one of an execution time and an interval for at least one of the jobs, (e.g. col. 4, lines 15 – 27); and

43. executing the jobs on the selected nodes at the time and interval identified in the calendar, (e.g. col. 4, lines 15 – 27).

44. Claims 44 – 50 are rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

45. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

46. **Claims 8, 9, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 28 – 30 and 32 – 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.**

103(a) as being unpatentable over Barroux as applied to claims 1 & 25, and in view of

Williams et al. (5781908) (hereinafter Williams).

47. As per claim 8, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not specifically teach the commands accepted by the command line device include at least one of delete a job

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and all runs of the job, cancel a job's run, list all jobs, list all jobs by at least one of product code, status, and node, and rerun a job immediately.

48. Williams teaches the commands accepted by the command line device include at least one of delete a job and all runs of the job, cancel a job's run, list all jobs, list all jobs by at least one of product code, status, and node, and rerun a job immediately, (e.g. col.6 line 59 – col. 8, line 36). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Williams with Barroux because it would be more convenient for a system to utilize editing functions of jobs so a user can interact with how a job can be processed or to delete a process that is no longer needed.

49. As per claim 9, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not specifically teach the commands accepted by said command line device include context variables; and

50. each enterprise scheduling agent converts the context variables according to a current job and job parameters, and executes the commands. Williams teaches the commands accepted by said command line device include context variables, (e.g. col.6 line 59 – col. 8, line 36); and

51. each enterprise scheduling agent converts the context variables according to a current job and job parameters, and executes the commands, (e.g. col.6 line 59 – col. 8, line 36). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Williams with Barroux because of similar reasons stated above.

52. As per claim 14, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not specifically teach a local job repository installed on each of the at least two nodes;

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53. wherein:

54. each local job repository maintains job and job history information on each job submitted to the node where the local job repository is installed;

55. each local job repository is updated by the enterprise scheduling agent installed on the node where the local job repository is installed; and

56. the job information includes job parameters needed to execute each job.

57. Williams teaches a local job repository installed on each of the at least two nodes, (e.g. col. 7, line 63 – col. 8, line 43);

58. wherein:

59. each local job repository maintains job and job history information on each job submitted to the node where the local job repository is installed, (e.g. col. 7, line 63 – col. 8, line 25);

60. each local job repository is updated by the enterprise scheduling agent installed on the node where the local job repository is installed, (e.g. col. 7, line 63 – col. 8, line 25); and

61. the job information includes job parameters needed to execute each job, (e.g. col. 8, lines 26 – 43). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Williams with Barroux because it would be more efficient for a system to keep records of jobs that have been completed so a user can view or a system can read the history to find any errors, making error detection easier.

62. As per claim 15, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not specifically teach a job data management device configured to maintain job histories of jobs submitted to each enterprise scheduling agent; and

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63. a synchronizing device configured to synchronize each local job repository with the job histories maintained by the job data management device.

64. Williams teaches a job data management device configured to maintain job histories of jobs submitted to each enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 7, line 63 – col. 8, line 25); and

65. a synchronizing device configured to synchronize each local job repository with the job histories maintained by the job data management device, (e.g. col. 8, lines 26 – 43). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Williams with Barroux because it would be more efficient of a system to update the history of jobs so if job information becomes obsolete a user can update the job information and use the new data that would be more substantial to the user rather than out dated job information.

66. As per claim 18, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not specifically teach a notification scripting device configured to execute a notification script having instructions for notifying a user of status of a submitted job;

67. wherein the notification scripting device includes facilities for creating, editing, and selecting a notification script for a specific job. Williams teaches a notification scripting device configured to execute a notification script having instructions for notifying a user of status of a submitted job, (e.g. col. 6, lines 48 – 67);

68. wherein the notification scripting device includes facilities for creating, editing, and selecting a notification script for a specific job, (e.g. col. 7, lines 2 – 26). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Williams with Barroux because it would be more efficient if a user could monitor the job as it is being

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processed so to make any modification and/or aid in the detection of errors that could occur in the system.

69. As per claim 20, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not specifically teach a resource management device configured to enable a user to locate and view jobs and job runs. Williams teaches a resource management device configured to enable a user to locate and view jobs and job runs, (e.g. col. 8, lines 26 – 43). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Williams with Barroux because of similar reasons stated above.

70. As per claim 21, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches the resource management device includes a GUI for defining an object representing a job,

71. having,

72. a general properties page having input fields for a label identifying the job, and a description of the job, (e.g. col. 7, lines 4 – 10 & Figures 6A – 6D), and

73. a repository page having a selection field for identifying a time zone for display of job times, (e.g. col. 7, lines 4 – 10 & Figures 6A – 6D). Barroux does not specifically teach a description properties page having a selection field for identifying an icon for representing the job. Williams teaches a description properties page having a selection field for identifying an icon for representing the job, (e.g. col. 8, lines 26 – 43). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Williams with Barroux because

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it would be more convenient for a system to have an icon that a user could click on and have a GUI appear with information about a specific job.

74. As per claim 28, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not specifically teach teaches utilizing a job data management device for, retrieving status messages regarding each job sent from each enterprise scheduling agent, and

75. updating said job history repository based on said status messages. Williams teaches utilizing a job data management device for, retrieving status messages regarding each job sent from each enterprise scheduling agent, and

76. updating said job history repository based on said status messages, (e.g. col. 3, lines 30 – 35 & col. 4, lines 30 – 59). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Williams with Barroux because for similar reasons as stated above.

77. As per claim 29, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches maintaining local job repositories on each of the selected nodes, each containing job and job history information for each job submitted to the respective node, (e.g. col. 11, lines 16 – 38).

78. As per claim 30, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches synchronizing the job history repository with each local job repository, (e.g. col. 18, line 57 – col. 19, line 3).

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79. As per claim 32, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not specifically teach packaging the job parameters in a communication format; and

80. transmitting the packaged job parameters from a computing platform where the job parameters are determined to the enterprise scheduling agents maintain on the selected nodes.

Williams teaches packaging the job parameters in a communication format, (e.g. col. 8, lines 26 – 43); and

81. transmitting the packaged job parameters from a computing platform where the job parameters are determined to the enterprise scheduling agents maintain on the selected nodes, (e.g. col. 7, lines 26 – 43). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Williams with Barroux because it would be more convenient for a system to utilize a communication format that is standard for the internet and if a scheduling agent is on a different system it would be efficient for a system to be able to send the information the agent needs to accomplish its job.

82. As per claim 33, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not specifically teach setting up the selected nodes to run an application program identified by the job parameters;

83. executing the application program on the selected nodes; and

84. monitoring progress of the application being executed on the selected nodes. Williams teaches setting up the selected node to run an application program identified by the job parameters, (e.g. col. 3, lines 3 – 35);

85. executing the application program on the selected nodes, (e.g. col. 3, lines 3 – 35); and

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86. monitoring progress of the application being executed on the selected nodes, (e.g. col. 4, line 30 – col. 5, line 9). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Williams with Barroux because it would be more efficient if the system could monitor activity on a node that is running a job so to examine any occurrences that could happen in a system and intervene and/or make record of if necessary.

87. As per claim 34, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not specifically teach accepting a command line for administration of a job submitted to at least one of the enterprise scheduling agents; and

88. communicating the command line to the at least one enterprise scheduling agents for execution. Williams teaches accepting a command line for administration of a job submitted to at least one of the enterprise scheduling agents, (e.g. col. 6, line 59 – col. 7, line 10); and

89. communicating the command line to the at least one enterprise scheduling agents for execution, (e.g. col. 7, line 62 – col. 8, line 25). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Williams Barroux because of similar reasons as stated above.

90. As per claim 35, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not specifically teach substituting context variables in the command line with data based on the context variable and the job to be administered; and

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91. executing the command line. Williams teaches substituting context variables in the command line with data based on the context variable and the job to be administered, (e.g. col. 7, line 3 – col. 8, line 36); and

92. executing the command line, (e.g. col. 7, line 3 – col. 8, line 36). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Williams with Barroux because it would be more convenient if the system could substitute context variables and said command line with data based on said content variable so a user could utilize a spread sheet type outline of the variable for the jobs that are being processed.

93. Claims 10, 11 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barroux as applied to claims 1 & 25, and in further view of Shroyer (6160988).

94. As per claim 10, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not specifically teach the use of a point product device configured to provide a communication link between each enterprise scheduling agent and at least one product submitting jobs to the job scheduling device;

95. wherein the point product device communicates job status, job logfile, setup, cancel, job parameter functions, and requests between each enterprise scheduling agent and the at least one product.

96. Shroyer does teach the use of a point product device configured to provide a communication link between each enterprise scheduling agent and at least one product submitting jobs to the job scheduling device, (e.g. col. 18, lines 28 – 45);

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97. wherein the point product device communicates job status, job logfile, setup, cancel, job parameter functions, and requests between each enterprise scheduling agent and the at least one product, (e.g. col. 18, lines 28 – 45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Shroyer with Barroux because the more parameters a job has to distinct itself the less likely a user will mistake it for a different job that has similar parameters. Also if a device or user needs to update a parameter, the device or user would want the parameters transferable to their node.

98. As per claim 11, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux teaches a job administration device configured to accept command line inputs and communicate the command line inputs to at least one enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 18, line 40 – col. 19, line 3);

99. a job data management device configured to maintain job histories of jobs submitted to each enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 3, line 60 – col. 4, line 36); and

100. an enterprise communicator configured to send messages between at least one of said job scheduler, point product device, job administration device, and job data management device and each enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 14, lines 14 – 29).

101. As per claim 36, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not teach communicating data, including at least one of job status, job logfile, setup, cancel, job parameter functions, and requests for the data between a product and each enterprise scheduling agent.

102. Shroyer teaches communicating data, including at least one of job status, job logfile, setup, cancel, job parameter functions, and requests for the data between a product and each

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enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 18, lines 28 – 45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Shroyer with Barroux because the user or a device that needs the parameters, would want them transferable to there node.

103. Claims 16 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barroux as applied to claims 1 & 25, and in further view of Jerome et al. (6323882) (hereinafter Jerome).

104. As per claim 16, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not specifically teach a progress monitor configured to monitor and display execution of at least one of the jobs; wherein:

105. the progress monitor provides a visual display of, an identification of the job and a current phase of the job, a percentage complete of the job, and a percentage complete of the current phase. Jerome teach a progress monitor configured to monitor and display execution of at least one of the jobs; wherein:

106. the progress monitor provides a visual display of, an identification of the job and a current phase of the job, a percentage complete of the job, and a percentage complete of the current phase, (e.g. col. 10, line 51 – col. 11, line 15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Jerome with Barroux because it allows the users to have a more defined view of how the jobs are being operated on.

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107. As per claim 41, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not teach providing a description of at least one of the jobs, including a written description, a label, and an icon selected to represent the job; and

108. identifying a time zone for display of job times. Jerome teaches providing a description of at least one of the jobs, including a written description, a label, and an icon selected to represent the job, (e.g. col. 9, lines 15 – 38); and

109. identifying a time zone for display of job times, (e.g. col. 9, lines 39 – 65). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Jerome with Barroux because it allows the users to have a more defined view of how the jobs are being operated on.

110. Claims 22, 42 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barroux as applied to claims 1 & 25, and in further view of Bromley et al. (5819263) (hereinafter Bromley).

111. As per claim 22, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not teach objects defined by the resource management device comprise,

112. a hierarchy of folders including at least one of an all jobs folder, a jobs by group folder, a job by node folder, a jobs by product folder, a jobs by type folder, and a jobs by user folder.

Bromley teaches objects defined by the resource management device comprise,

113. a hierarchy of folders including at least one of an all jobs folder, a jobs by group folder, a job by node folder, a jobs by product folder, a jobs by type folder, and a jobs by user folder, (e.g.

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col. 15, lines 30 – 47). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Bromley with Barroux because it would keep all the information that needs to be saved in an organized manner.

114. As per claim 42, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not teach placing information about job times and status in an object containing folders, each folder identifying a categorization of jobs contained therein, including, an all jobs folder, a jobs by group folder, a jobs by node folder, a jobs by product folder, a jobs by type folder, and a jobs by user folder. Bromley teaches placing information about job times and status in an object containing folders, each folder identifying a categorization of jobs contained therein, including, an all jobs folder, a jobs by group folder, a jobs by node folder, a jobs by product folder, a jobs by type folder, and a jobs by user folder, (e.g. col. 15, lines 30 – 47). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Bromley with Barroux because it would keep all the information that needs to be saved in an organized manner.

115. As per claim 43, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not teach organizing the all jobs folder to maintain additional folders, including, at least one of, an all jobs any status folder listing jobs regardless of status and associated job history of each job,

116. an all runs by status folder listing jobs according to status, including completed runs, failed runs, not started runs, preempted runs, running runs, and stopped runs,

117. a held jobs folder listing jobs that are held and can be scheduled for a later time, and a scheduled jobs folder listing jobs that are scheduled to run. Bromley teaches organizing the all

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jobs folder to maintain additional folders, including, at least one of, an all jobs any status folder listing jobs regardless of status and associated job history of each job, (e.g. col. 15, lines 30 – 47),

118. an all runs by status folder listing jobs according to status, including completed runs, failed runs, not started runs, preempted runs, running runs, and stopped runs, (e.g. col. 16, lines 2 – 20),

119. a held jobs folder listing jobs that are held and can be scheduled for a later time, and a scheduled jobs folder listing jobs that are scheduled to run, (e.g. col. 16, lines 35 – 30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Bromley with Barroux because it would keep all the information that needs to be saved in an organized manner.

120. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barroux and Bromley as applied to claims 1 & 20 – 22, and in further view of Russell et al. (5537550) (hereinafter Russell).

121. As per claim 23, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux and Bromley do not specifically teach the all jobs folder includes folders, including, an all jobs any status folder listing jobs regardless of status and associated job history of each job, an all runs by status folder listing jobs according to status,

122. including completed runs, failed runs, not started runs, preempted runs, running runs, and stopped runs, a held jobs folder listing jobs that are held and can be scheduled for a later time,

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123. and a scheduled jobs folder listing jobs that are scheduled to run. Bromley and Russell teaches folders, including, an all jobs any status folder listing jobs regardless of status and associated job history of each job, an all runs by status folder listing jobs according to status, (e.g. Bromley, col. 15, lines 30 – 62),

124. including completed runs, failed runs, not started runs, preempted runs, running runs, and stopped runs, (e.g. Russell, col. 13, line 62 – col. 14, line 14),

125. a held jobs folder listing jobs that are held and can be scheduled for a later time, and a scheduled jobs folder listing jobs that are scheduled to run, (e.g. Bromley, col. 15, lines 30 – 62).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Russell with the combined system of Barroux and Bromley because of the visual convenience of seeing a folder with information as apposed to a database.

126. Claims 37 – 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Barroux as applied to claim 25, and in further view of Russell et al. (5537550).

127. As per claim 37, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not teach registering each enterprise scheduling agent at a node address that identifies the registered enterprise scheduling agent with a unique datagroup;

128. communicating jobs and job administration commands and requests with each enterprise scheduling agent via messages; and

129. encoding each message sent to a recipient enterprise scheduling agent with at least one destination corresponding to a datagroup that directs the message to the recipient enterprise

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scheduling agent. Russell teaches registering each enterprise scheduling agent at a node address that identifies the registered enterprise scheduling agent with a unique datagroup, (e.g. col. 13, line 62 – col. 14, line 14);

130. communicating jobs and job administration commands and requests with each enterprise scheduling agent via messages, (e.g. col. 10, lines 1 – 33); and

131. encoding each message sent to a recipient enterprise scheduling agent with at least one destination corresponding to a datagroup that directs the message to the recipient enterprise scheduling agent, (e.g. col. 28, lines 10 – 27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Russell Barroux because it is more efficient to send specific messages or jobs to a specific group that deals with a specific job this would free up time and space for other messages or jobs to be processed on other nodes.

132. As per claim 38, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not teach retrieving auto login parameters from a user scheduling an auto login job; and

133. launching execution of the job utilizing the auto login parameters. Russell teaches retrieving auto login parameters from a user scheduling an auto login job, (e.g. col. 45, lines 10 – 27); and

134. launching execution of the job utilizing the auto login parameters, (e.g. col. 45, lines 10 – 27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Russell with Barroux because of the convenience of the user not having to login parameters manually.

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135. As per claim 39, as closely interpreted by the Examiner, Barroux does not specifically teach retrieving a notification script for a job being submitted; and

136. executing the notification script on at least one of completion of the job and at a requested status point. Russell teaches retrieving a notification script for a job being submitted, (e.g. col. 6, lines 21 – 61); and

137. executing the notification script on at least one of completion of the job and at a requested status point, (e.g. col. 6, lines 21 – 61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Russell with Barroux because it is an efficient way for a user to acknowledge another job completion or status therefore, allowing a user to assign another specific job to the same node or group.

Response to Arguments

138. Applicant's arguments filed 06/27/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

139. In the Remarks, Applicant argues in substance that Barroux and Cotichini combination fail to disclose, teach, or suggest at least “an enterprise scheduling agent installed on each node and configured to launch execution of jobs submitted to the enterprise scheduling agent,” as recited in independent Claim 1. More so, that the “integrated resource” is separate and distinct from nodes 218 and is therefore not the same as “an enterprise scheduling agent installed on each

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node and configured to launch execution of jobs submitted to the enterprise scheduling agent” or “installed on a node”

140. As to part 1, Examiner would like to draw the Applicant’s attention to the prior art of Barroux in which it is clear that an agent is stored on nodes as can be seen on the “Hosts 218” and “Typical Host” 220. Typical Host 220 has installed on it a RPC SSW agent, RPC HW agent and a PRC AT agent. Furthermore, Applicant is reminded that when reviewing a reference the applicants should remember that not only the specific teachings of a reference but also reasonable inferences which the artisan would have logically drawn therefrom may be properly evaluated in formulating a rejection. In re Preda, 401 F. 2d 825, 159 USPQ 342 (CCPA 1968) and In re Shepard, 319 F. 2d 194, 138 USPQ 148 (CCPA 1963). Skill in the art is presumed. In re Sovish, 769 F. 2d 738, 226 USPQ 771 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Furthermore, artisans must be presumed to know something about the art apart from what the references disclose. In re Jacoby, 309 F. 2d 513, 135 USPQ 317 (CCPA 1962).

141. In the Remarks, Applicant argues in substance that the combination of Barroux fails to disclose the “job scheduler configured to allocate at least one job based on said parameters to at least one enterprise scheduling agent and to submit the allocated jobs to said at least one enterprise scheduling agent”.

142. As to part 2, Applicant states in the Remarks that the Examiner asserts that the integrated resource 200 in Barroux can be properly construed as the “enterprise scheduling agent,” but

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traverses the Examiner's position. In particular, the Examiner has not identified any element or elements which could be construed as a "job scheduler," as recited in independent Claim 1.

143. If the Applicant were to look into the prior art of Barroux, one can see that there is the Integrated resource 200 and a Task scheduler 302, col. 4, line 65 et seq. which could be interpreted as "the Job scheduler". Furthermore, it is stated in the prior art of Barroux that, "...task scheduler 302 schedules the selected task for the target node at step 404 with the specified repetition period." All of which reads on the Claim language as stated in the Applicant's claimed invention.

144. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 25, 45, 50 and their respective dependent claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

145. All other arguments made by the Applicant fall under similar pretence as stated above and are therefore still rejected.

Conclusion

146. **Applicant is advised to contact the Examiner if they seem fit to expedite prosecution and to discuss, in-depth, the prior art that is apparently being misinterpreted.**

147. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

148. a. Fletcher et al. U.S. Patent No. 6321264 discloses Network-performance statistics using end-node computer systems.

149. b. Fletcher et al. U.S. Patent No. 6085243 discloses Distributed remote management (dRMON) for networks.

150. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David E. England whose telephone number is 571-272-3912. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur, 7:00-5:00.

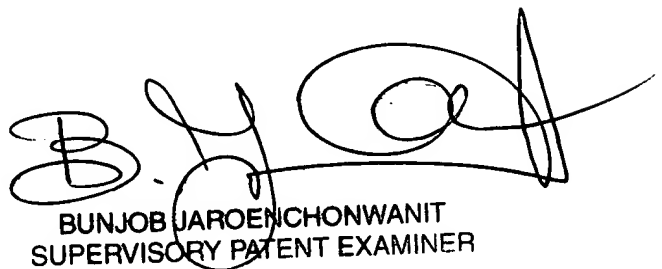
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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A. Wiley can be reached on 571-272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

David E. England
Examiner
Art Unit 2143

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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER